

To-day's Advertisements.

TO TEACHERS.

HIBBERDINE'S ILLUSTRATED COMPOSITION SERIES

MAKES LESSONS A PLEASURE TO SCHOLARS.

To be obtained at—

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited, Hongkong, Shanghai Yokohama and Singapore
Messrs. W. DREW & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
Messrs. TSUI MAN KOK, Hongkong.
Messrs. MAN YU TONG, Hongkong.
Wholesale:—W. HIBBERDINE, 50, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE NEW CENTURY SHOW

CROWDED FROM KING TO ROOF

WARREN'S CIRCUS

New Faces, New Acts, and Greatest Sensations.

Successful beyond the most extravagant praise.

Every item cheered to the echo.

Last Night's Enthusiastic Demonstration of the vast audience a Verdict of Unanimity that needs no comment.

TO-NIGHT, the 14th instant, at 9 P.M.

GALA SPECIAL MATINEES,

on

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

afternoon, at 4 P.M.

Free change of Programme.

BOX PLAN at

Messrs. ROBINSON PIANO Co.

W. PFLEGER,

General Representative.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [495b]

NOTICE.

UNDER the Authority of the Court for Directors I have to-day given over Charge of the Hongkong Branch of the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA to Mr. D. W. GILMOUR, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [495b]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship
"YUENSANG,"
Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [495b]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

Captain R. Heister, has here with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY, the 17th instant will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [495b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAIFONG,"

Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [495b]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ST. REGULUS,"

will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 3rd May.

For Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [495b]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL,"

Captain S. Barcham, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [495b]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

RAINIER BEER.

PURE, SPARKLING
INVIGORATING
AND
HEALTHGIVING.

Undoubtedly the best Beer that has yet been brewed in America.

PRICE:—

Per Case of 6 dozen PINTS.....\$13.50 net.

4 QUARTS.....\$13.50 net.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

BIRTH.

At 8, Woosung Road, Shanghai, on the 6th of April, the wife of JAMES TIPPIN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Twin Pagoda, Sochow, on the 3rd of April, in the presence of the United States Consul by the Rev. Lucy L. Little, of Kiangyin, assisted by the Rev. R. E. McAlpine of Nagoya, Japan, uncle of the Bride, NETTIE LAMBUTH, second daughter of Rev. H. C. Du Bose, D.D., and the Rev. W. M. F. JUNKIN, of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, Suchien, North Kiangsu.

DEATHS.

At Girard, Pa., U.S.A., on the 18th of February, of blood poisoning, ROBERT MORRISON ("Bob") BROWN, son of the late Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., and sometime of Japan and China. On the 7th March, killed in action at Oshfontein, South Africa, Lieut. DAVID JOHNSTONE KESWICK, of the 12th Royal Lancers, younger son of W. Keswick, M.P. of Eastwick Park, Surrey, in his 24th year.

At 9, Quinsan Road, Shanghai, on the 7th of April, NIEL VALDEMAR, aged 1 year and 4 months, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bojesen.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

COMMANDS.

GENERAL GATACRE ORDERED HOME.

GENERAL HUNTER TO COMMAND BRIGADE.

LONDON, APRIL 12th.

General orders state that General Chemsides replaces General Gatacre, who has been ordered to England; it is believed owing to the Reddersburg affair, General Hunter commands the Brigade going from Durban to join Lord Roberts.

THE GARRISON OF WEPENER.

The Garrison of Wepener consists only of 500 men and seven guns.

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

TROOPS FOR RHODESIA VIA BEIRA.

M. Deleasse in the Chamber refused to discuss the passage of British troops to Rhodesia via Beira, as France was not concerned in the question.

THE UNREST IN CAPE COLONY.

LORD ROBERTS PROCLAMATION.

MARTIAL LAW STRICTLY ENFORCED.

In view of the unrest in Cape Colony, Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation, warning the inhabitants in the North of the Colony against further hostility, and stating that no leniency will be shown in future, and that martial law will be enforced with the utmost severity.

LATER.

THE BOER REPUBLICS AND PORTUGAL.

BOERS RESENT PORTUGAL'S ASSENT.

The Boer republics have formally notified Portugal that they consider her permission for the passage of British troops via Beira as tantamount to a hostile action.

ATTACK ON WEPENER LESS DETERMINED.

General Kitchener has arrived at Aliwal and heliographed a sympathetic message to Wepener, where the Boer attack seems to be slackening.

THE ASHANTI TROUBLE.

STILL SERIOUS.

News from Ashanti continues serious. Private letters from the interior state that five British officers and forty Housa troops have been killed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PARCELS by steamship *Chusan* are now ready for delivery.

THE new Soldiers' Club, which we described in a recent issue, will be formally opened by H. E. the General Commanding, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

THE Post Office will be closed on Easter Monday, 16th inst., except from 8 to 9 a.m. The Night Box will be left open. The Money Order office will be entirely closed.

THE Sanitary Board might have had a good thing on this morning in Chater Road. Kowloon. A rat had evidently been clearing out an egg-shell, and had got its head fast in it. The creature was running round and round squealing.

WHEN will the coxswains of the Star Ferry Co. learn to bring their launches up to the landing stages, without trying to bowl them over? We suppose they steered them that way the first trips the launches ever made, and so it "belongs old custom."

WE see that the outside of the Supreme Court is being repaired at last. Perhaps it would be as well in work of this kind, to station a coolie in the road underneath, or put up a canvas to catch the debris, as a fairish fall of lumps of plaster occurred to-day, just missing a passer-by.

THE Pahang correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes:—A civil action for recovery of \$403 odd, which will come on for hearing in April, has been instituted by Mr. Win. Kerfoot Hughes, the Punjium manager, against Mr. Seth J. Bailey, lately the accountant at the Punjium mines and now employed in a similar capacity at Kechau.

THE Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening, from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.:

PROGRAMME.

March "Fourth to Battle".....Blon.
Overture "Majesty".....Ellist.
Selection "Kismet".....Verdi.
Waltz "Mazurka".....Strauss.
Fantasia "Canadian".....Barrow.
Polka "The Little Drummer".....Grieg.
"God save the Queen."

ACCORDING to the *Kobe Chronicle*, the fees liable to be paid in British Consulates, on and after April 1st, will be raised, some being doubled. Thus for the discharge of a sailor from a ship the present fee of 50 sen will be increased to Y. 1. A bill of health, for which a fee of Y. 3 is now charged, will be raised to Y. 5. Other Consulates, by the way, charge Y. 10, and even after the increase the fees at the British Consulate will be below those ruling in other Consular establishments.

THE *Empress of China*, which arrived on Saturday evening, says the *N. C. D. News*, brought Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, with Lady Blake, Miss Blake, and Viscount Sutherland, A.D.C. Sir Henry is on a three months' holiday, and proposes to visit the river ports, Peking, and Japan. Sir Thomas Jackson, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was also a passenger by the *Empress*, and went on the same evening. Sir Thomas is on a six months' holiday, homeward-bound.

THE dissolution of the Kyoritsu Steamship Company having been decided upon by the shareholders, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has been in negotiation for the purchase of the *Ogawa-maru* and twelve other coasting steamers owned by the former firm. It is now stated that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has purchased the thirteen steamers for 150,000 yen. The steamers will be placed on the Company's various coasting services at home, and the vessels replaced are to augment the Company's coasting service in South China. —*Nagasaki Press*, April 2nd ulto.

THE *N. C. D. News* has received a letter from an occasional native correspondent at Changsha, capital of Hunan, under date the 24th ultimo, in which he states that Hsi Liang, (Manchu), Treasurer of that province, recently issued a proclamation prohibiting the sale and perusal of all newspapers published in Shanghai or elsewhere. This proclamation was very strongly worded, denouncing the people who publish newspapers as traitors to the dynasty, and those who sold or furnished such papers as abettors of treason who are to be summarily executed whenever caught. Owing to some of the vernacular papers being published or protected by Japanese, this specimen of Manchu officialism tells the people of Hunan that "the Japanese are hereditary enemies of China and anxious to ruin this country, hence any one disseminating their newspapers is a traitor, and will be punished as such when caught."

THE DEPARTURES OF MR. WHITEHEAD.

WHITEHEAD.

To-day the Honourable T. H. Whitehead left for Europe, by way of Siberia, on a tour of inspection. For the past ten years he has represented the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council, and has represented that body, which may be said to be the very essence of Hongkong, in a manner of which his constituents may well be proud and Mr. Whitehead has no need to be ashamed. We have no hesitation in saying that throughout the whole of his career in the Council Mr. Whitehead has been fair, even-minded, and above all clean-handed. He has never carried favour at the hands of the Government, and has from first to last approached every question with an open mind and a determined intention to get to the bottom of things which is seldom found in the popular representative of a small community such as this. Fit persons for legislators are rare in the Far East. Most folk have too many connections with different portions of the community in business matters to take a fair and unbiased view of all questions; but this can never be said to the charge of the gentleman in question. He has invariably entered heart and soul into everything which he undertook and has carried it through to the end doing his best for the people he represented, and never allowing himself to be influenced one way or another by his own conscientious convictions. This being the case it may well be that Mr. Whitehead has managed to get himself somewhat disliked in Government circles. Like the gentleman in Dickens, "He wants to know, you know," and it is people of this sort that are always a thorn in the side of the official element but who, thanks to their rugged uprightness, stand as a barrier between public right and official abuse of privileges. We are sorry to say that our evening contemporary appears to have been misled into taking the view of the gentleman in question has been of adopting the view of the party who happen to be uppermost. This we can assure our contemporary is not the case, and in proof thereof we quote their own leading article of four years ago, which runs as follows:—

LEADING ARTICLE FROM THE "CHINA MAIL," APRIL 28th, 1896.

Several months ago, the Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, the Right Hon. J. P. B. Robertson, Lord Justice-General of the Court of Session, and for many years one of the ablest speakers in the Conservative Party, delivered his Rectorial address to the students. The greater portion of his address was devoted to "The public value and public duties of a disciplined intellect." He said that in proportion as the mind of a country was driven away or withdrawn from interesting itself in the State and serving the State, the country was weakened and human progress was stunted. It was in their quality of citizens that they must seek to influence events. In urging the duty of educated men, he spoke not alone of active participation in politics, for more indirect and subtle agencies were at least as potent, but what was required was that in all available ways the light of knowledge should be turned on the path of the self-governing people of the British Isles, and the best aid given by the best minds. Every man's life had its patriotic side, and his responsibility was not lightened but increased by the degree of his mental equipment. There was due to the State a tribute or excise out of cultivated intellect, and at present he doubted if the State got its due. The Lord Justice-General spoke thus, doubtless, because he is who was engineered through the House of Commons, during the period he held office as Lord Advocate, the measure conferring County Councils upon Scotland, which has since been taken as the model of the County Councils Act in England and the Parish Councils Acts in England and Scotland. He has always been deeply imbued with a desire for the success of popular government, and he concluded that historical evidence furnished no legitimate ground for assuming that in Great Britain in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the people would not be led by its best thought provided only they got the offer of it. We do not quite agree with the Lord Justice-General in his conclusions. To those who have studied the municipal administrations in England and Scotland (Ireland we leave out of the question) it must be abundantly evident that there is a marked degeneracy in their personnel, and the County Councils are gradually going the same way. The best minds shrink from public life because of the tendency of the "lightened electorates" to send into the Councils men whose personal advancement and self-seeking aspirations are much more developed than any aspiration for the well-being of communities.

In Hongkong, there is the same repugnance to public life. The best minds and the most highly cultivated intellects are not always at the disposal of our own little State. We have no desire to disparage the abilities of the gentlemen who at present serve the public. All honour to them for their disinterested labours in the public service. But numerous opportunities have arisen for supporting the representatives of the community, and we are sorry to have to say that too many of these opportunities have been lost. It is, therefore, with enhanced gratification that we publish in another column the public address presented to the Hon. T. H. Whitehead thanking him for the time and trouble devoted to the interests of the Colony while on holiday in England. There is no necessity to recount Mr. Whitehead's labours on behalf of the Colony. Thanks to the immobility and opposition of the Permanent Official, much of Mr. Whitehead's labour has been fruitless, but as he himself says in reference to the extension of the principle of self-government, "the seed which has been sown, though it may temporarily appear to have fallen on stony ground, will yet bring forth fruit in season." We hope he will not be disappointed, and that the Colony will yet benefit from his gallant efforts on its behalf.

The present is, we venture to think, an opportune moment for expressing public approval of Mr. Whitehead's efforts in the public interests. He is endeavouring to get behind the scenes and to bring to the light of day the circumstances that led up to "the unholy alliance" between the Officials and a portion of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council in November, 1894, while Mr. Whitehead was absent from the Colony. When these private meetings were held to discuss the Government proposal to turn the Sanitary Board into a miniature Legislative Council, we stood alone in our denunciation of the proposal and in our condemnation of the Unofficial methods, and we said then what we still repeat now that the holding of these private meetings "in the public interests" was the silliest travesty we have ever heard of in the annals of Crown Colony Legislation; that the public representatives, in justice to the community, ought to have repudiated any invitation to discuss Government proposals for the extension of self-government in the Sanitary Board, and that a Sanitary Board with an Official majority was not so well calculated to accomplish the sanitary regeneration of the Colony as a Board composed mainly of Unofficials, with a staff of officers entirely under its own control. Mr. Whitehead is a public representative in whom are well developed those patriotic qualities recommended by the Lord Justice-General of all native and

He is imbued with a high sense of his public duties, and does not shrink from the discharge of these duties from any fear of Official odium or ill-will. He is of opinion that there should be nothing in the intercourse between Official and Unofficial which cannot bear exposure to the light of day and to public criticism. We admire his courageous efforts on this Sanitary Board question, and we cannot help thinking that his Unofficial colleagues must now be convinced that they made a *faux pas* during the absence of the Member for the Chamber of Commerce. Neither Dr. Ho Kai or Mr. Beilios, however, can find their position so difficult as does Mr. Chater. They safeguarded themselves to some extent by the memorandum they appended to Mr. Keswick's reply on behalf of himself and Messrs. Chater and McCoschie, and Mr. Whitehead may reasonably look for support from them (Messrs. Ho Kai and Beilios) in any further action on which he may deem expedient to enter. We trust Mr. Whitehead, having once put his hand to the plough, will not allow himself to be turned back by official badinage, or unofficial lukewarmness. The public outside the Legislative Council have expressed their continued confidence in him, and we look to him to prove that public spirit is not dead and that there are still public citizens, loyal in the State, who are prepared to devote a large portion of their scant leisure from the worries and labours of business life for the advancement of reform in the public interest. Mr. Whitehead has a high ideal of his public responsibilities, and we trust his example will have a beneficial influence not only with his Unofficial colleagues but amongst those residents in this Colony, who, by training and instinct, are well fitted to take active participation in the public affairs of the Colony.

THE PUNJION MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at No. 9, Praya Central, at noon to-day. There were present:—Messrs. D. Gillies (in the chair), J. H. Lewis, Thomas Howard, T. Hough, Hart Buck, G. T. Veitch, Hölénke, Terry, E. Kelly, D. W. Craddock and W. H. Gaskill (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the Statement of Accounts and Report of the working of the Company for the year 1899 were sent to Shareholders on the 26th of last month, and, as I expect they have been carefully perused, I will not read them. I propose to take them as read. The notice, I think, touches upon all the points of our position necessary to lay before you, and I hardly know of anything to add except by way of amplification. The result of the working for the past year, as you will have seen, shows an additional debit balance of about \$32,000, which is very disappointing, and the more so, because we entered upon the year full of hope that our New Manager, Mr. Bailey, would be able to develop our property to an extent not before reached. To do that prospecting was necessary and prospecting was what we desired, but for reasons unknown to us little has been accomplished. However under the management of our co-director Mr. Hughes, I am pleased to tell you that prospecting is now being carried on with a vigour, creditable alike to our Mining Staff as to Mr. Hughes. As stated in the report, new out-crops of gold-bearing Quartz have been found not far distant from the Mill, in the Bukit Balan Kladi section of our property, which yielded, according to our Miner's report, something over one ounce to a ton. I suppose further trials must have been equally satisfactory, for by recent advances, we are informed that adits are being driven, shafts sunk, and a line of rails laid between them and the Mill.

I am also pleased to tell you that attention is again being given to our Jalis Mine, or as Mr. Hughes puts it, to the South Jalis hill, where leaders have been found, the ore of which on crushing gave a result of fifteen pennyweights of gold to the ton. This is the more gratifying because it was from the Jalis Mine that our best results in the past were obtained. It will be remembered that it was from the Jalis Mine that monthly crushings of about 1,000 tons of Ore yielded 400 to 500 ounces of gold; and if fifteen pennyweights already mentioned be looked upon as a fair indication of future workings, we may hope for a like result in the near distant future. One thing more remains to be touched upon, and that is, the bursting of the embankment of the reservoir. We have had a report on the subject by a Firm of Engineers in Singapore, and they advise that a new dam be constructed, and submitted a tender for the work. But your Directors deemed it advisable to have the work carried out under the superintendence of our own Engineer, and with that end in view, engaged the services of a Mr. Terry, who had superintended similar work for the Raub Company, but most unfortunately we lost the services of this gentleman through a very sad and deplorable event, which is doubtless well known to all of you, therefore I need not refer to it further. In the meantime measures have been taken to divert a portion of the water from the dam into the flume, so that we may be able to get enough for the battery. The necessary steps however for the construction of a new dam are in hand and operations will be commenced as soon as possible. As it may be some little time before the Board have the opportunity of meeting the shareholders, and again communicating to them the fullest information possible with regard to our prospects at the mines, I think it well that you should know what Mr. Hughes, our present Manager and Mr. Phillips, a past Manager at Jalis have to say with regard to the future of the Company's property, more particularly as they both speak from personal experience. I shall therefore read to you an extract from a recent letter received from Mr. Hughes which runs as follows:—"I am happy to say that we are nearing the end of the unprofitable period and shall soon be working and earning something towards our enormous expenditure, which has been unavoidable if the Company is to go on and prosper. I hold the opinion that the future of this Company will surpass the most sanguine hopes, but to obtain this success it will require great attention, energy and determination on the part of those entrusted with the management, and also a greater outlay for prospecting than has ever yet been made." Mr. Phillips says, "I am a thorough believer in Punjion and have always maintained and do still, that Punjion developed can be made to pay good dividends." Gentlemen, these are unbiased statements and will, I trust go a long way to restore the hopes and confidence of Shareholders in our property. I may also inform you that during the time the mill has been stopped both machinery and plant have been overhauled and put in order, therefore with water power available and an abundant supply of good ore for the mill, I trust that our long sustained efforts to make this Company a good dividend paying concern will be crowned with success. Before proposing the adoption of the Report and Statement of the Accounts, I will be pleased to give further information, or answer any questions if desired.

There being no questions, The Chairman proposed and Mr. Veitch seconded the adoption of the Report and accounts. Carried.

Mr. Veitch proposed and Mr. Craddock seconded the re-election of Messrs. D. Gillies and J. H. Lewis, the retiring directors.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Hart Buck proposed and Mr. Veitch seconded the re-election of Mr. Fullerton Henderson as auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said:—Mr. Hughes writes under date of 2nd March last: "It is my intention to go on crushing from the 2nd April continuously night and day, all the ore available, estimated at fully 1,000 tons, this will run, I believe closely upon 6 dwts per ton," and, having added a few remarks, the meeting terminated.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held to-day at noon at No. 9, Praya Central. There were present Messrs. R. S. Shaw, N. A. Sieb, J. H. Lewis, A. H. Toles, A. Babbington, Fung Wah Cheun, and C. Ewens.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—My remarks at the annual meeting last month will have fully enlightened you as to the reasons for these resolutions, so I will not go over the ground again. It simply comes to this, that we must keep up with the expansion of trade with the Philippines or fall behind in the struggle; we cannot keep still, for only means being passed by every one of our competitors, nor can we wait till the last moment to procure tonnage for our wants. We are bound to look ahead and be prepared to meet an increased demand for steamers, and as it takes over a year to build and bring out a boat from home, we feel that the sooner we begin the better. After using up all our Capital and Reserve Fund we owed about \$100,000 on the *Manila*, and we shall therefore when the Capital is all called up, only have about \$500,000 available cash, so although a capital of \$1,000,000 sounds large it does not mean very much to us after all. The true policy for a steamship company is, to get rid of its old boats, and replace them by new and modern vessels, and that is the policy we intend always to pursue.

The Chairman then moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Messrs. Sieb, Gillies, Lewis, Fung Wah Cheun and C. Ewens respectively:

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 14,000 new shares of \$50 each. Such new shares to be offered to all such persons as are registered members of the Company on the Fourteenth day of April 1900, in the proportion of seven new shares for every three old shares then held by them.

2.—That any new shares which it shall be found impossible to distribute in accordance with the terms of resolution No. 1, without dividing them into fractions, shall be dealt with in such manner as the General Managers shall determine.

3.—That if any such new shares shall not be accepted by members in such proportion as is mentioned in Resolution No. 1, the same shall be disposed of by the General Managers in such manner as the Consulting Committee shall direct.

4.—That the sum of \$208,000 be taken from the Reserve Fund of the Company and converted into capital, and be applied in the payment of \$700 per share on the new shares.

5.—That the balance of \$430,000 per share be called up in instalments of not more than three months.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th to 15th April both days inclusive.

All the above having been carried the Chairman announced that due notice would be given of the confirmatory meeting.

HONGKONG DECLARED INFECTED.

The following notification was issued this morning in the form of a *Gazette Extraordinary*:

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 164.

It is hereby notified that telegraphic information has been received that Hongkong has been declared an Infected Port by the Authorities at Singapore.

By command,
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1900.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

Our report of the opening performance of Warren's Circus is unavoidably crowded out of this issue. The show is well worth a visit and amply fulfils the promises made in the advertisements and posters.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, in their weekly share report state:—

Owing to the Easter Holidays, we are issuing our Circular one day earlier than usual. During the period under review business transacted has been of a very limited nature and rates have not fluctuated to any material extent. The Olivers Freehold Mines, Limited, has advertised its Fourth Annual Meeting for the 18th instant, till which date the transfer books are closed. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are offering at 317 per cent. premium. The London quotation is 258 1/2. National Fire Insurance Co. is offering at 220. Marine Insurance Co. is offering at 235. Yangtze is offering at 139 but there are no sellers under \$140. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fire has been booked in small lots at \$297. China Fire is firm with buyers at \$80. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been placed at \$303. Indo China has charged hands at \$91 and \$92. China and Manila have been sold at \$100. Star Ferries have been fixed at \$104. Refineries.—Remain unchanged and there is no business to report. Mining.—Punions have declined to \$730 sales. Queen Mines have been done at 20 cents. Raubs are quiet with sellers at \$59. Jelebus have been dealt in at \$13. Olivers are in the market at \$44. A telegram from the Mines gives the result of last month's crushing as follows: "500 tons of quartz crushed for a yield of 280 ounces returned gold: mill ran 27 day." Great Eastern and Caledonians have changed hands at 70 cents. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked and are wanted at 490 per cent. premium. Kowloon Wharf shares have been bought at \$85 to \$86 1/2. Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are firm with sales and buyers at \$126. West Point is steady at \$47. Hongkong Hotels are quiet with sellers at \$121. Humphreys Estate have improved to \$107 sales. We hear that all the unallotted shares have been applied for and that it is proposed to have a Board of Directors. China Provident are firmer and sales have been effected at \$9.85 and \$10. Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are firm with buyers at \$37. Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have hardened and have been negotiated at \$49 1/2. China Homeos are in request at \$18. Dairy Farms have been placed at \$64.

THE I. O. G. T. TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The Good Templars had a very pleasant evening at the Kowloon Institute yesterday. There were present many of the members of the combined Lodges, viz.: The Cathay Lodge X, The Aurora Lodge (of H.M.S. *Aurora*), and the Red Dragon Lodge, (Welch Fusiliers). Photographs were taken at 5:15 p.m., after which about seventy took their seats on the upper floor, and a substantial meat tea was served up. The Rev. Williams arrived at about 5:45 p.m., and took the chair. Mrs. Williams was also present. After the tea, a plentiful supply of cigars made their appearance, and filled in the interval before the entertainment commenced. The string band of the Welch Fusiliers was in attendance and played some excellent selections. The concert commenced at 7:30 p.m., the programme being opened with a selection by the band.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
1.—Selection.....Rev. Williams.
2.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
3.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
4.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
5.—Recitation.....Rev. Williams.
6.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
7.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
8.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
9.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
10.—Song.....Rev. Williams.

INTERVAL FOR REFRESHMENTS.

PART II.
11.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
12.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
13.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
14.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
15.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
16.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
17.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
18.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
19.—Song.....Rev. Williams.
20.—Song.....Rev. Williams.

Speeches were also made by Bro. Gilson, Cathay Lodge, Bro. Taylor, Aurora Lodge, and Bro. Clarke, Red Dragon Lodge.

"Good Save the Queen," was then sung, and a hearty vote of thanks to the working Committee, the band, &c., brought the entertainment to a close.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE ADDRESS TO MR. WHITEHEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I write the following lines on behalf of my father and myself, yesterday having the honor of presiding in the absence of my father, at the City Hall at a Meeting of Chinese Merchants, and it was our united wish to do honor to the Honorable T. H. Whitehead, who is leaving for home on Saturday next.

My object in now addressing you is to inform you that until my father and myself saw the address in last night's local press we had no knowledge of its contents.

We were perhaps to blame for omitting to make ourselves familiar with the address before we lent our names to it.

We had no opportunity of doing so, nor was it submitted to us for our approval.

Our only excuse for this omission was that we apprehended the address would be the usual customary form and contain the usual flowery Chinese compliments and wishes, and that it would abstain from all animadversions and aspersions on those for whom we always have the highest respect, esteem and admiration.

My father and I never had any desire to belittle the good work of our own Representatives on the Legislative Council of this Colony, nor had we any desire to press home the claims of the Chinese to a larger share in the administration of public affairs.

We personally are perfectly satisfied with the existing regime and consider that we were ill-advised to compose the address into expressing views we never for a moment intended to express.

My father and I particularly desire to repudiate the following passages in the address:—"You more fully represented their views, their opinions and their wants than did others who purported to speak for them." "We make bold to say that you are better acquainted with our real requirements than many of those whose knowledge of our language and whose official status place them in a superior position for acquiring such information."

Whilst giving the Honorable T. H. Whitehead due credit for all he has done on behalf of the Chinese, we must say that we do not consider the first paragraph above quoted justified, and we do not sanction what is nothing less than a direct reflection and an attack upon the unofficial members of the Council representing the Chinese.

Had we known that the address would contain such a paragraph we would never have assisted in the propagation of such, what we consider to be, calumny.

We desire now as far as we are concerned, to express our disapproval and dissent from such a statement, and to say how much we regret that our names should have been associated with it. The second paragraph above quoted is also in our opinion quite beside the truth, and should never have been inserted in the address.

The composer of the address (whoever he may be) evidently thinks it desirable to cast a slur on some one or other of the officials of this Colony. We have no sympathy with such desire and we wish to say publicly, and in particular to those against whom such attacks are made, that we repudiate the views expressed in toto, so far as we are concerned.

Apologising for this somewhat lengthy trespass upon your space.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
LI PAIK.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1900.

BY THE MAIL.

(From our Exchanges.)

The "Pique."

The *Pique*, cruiser, Captain H. C. Reynolds, has completed the repairs to her starboard bow necessitated by a collision with a collier in Plymouth Sound. She left on 16th ulto for the China Station to relieve the *Spitfire*, cruiser, Captain H. N. Dudding.

The American China Squadron.

A telegram from Washington to the *Journal and Advertiser* states that the Navy Department has announced that an American China Squadron will be established and that Admiral Kemp will be sent to Manila to take command of the squadron, cruising off the Chinese and Japanese coasts, and Rear-Admiral Remy will maintain the naval base at Manila.

Anglophobia at Bordeaux.

At Bordeaux a mob on 8th ulto, assembled before the British Consulate and made a violent demonstration, the disgraceful proceedings being repeated at the Consul's private residence. The authorities have been very prompt and police in repudiating the outrage; but they should look to the constant abuse of England in the French Press if they wish to show their sincerity.

Another destroyer commissioned.

Another torpedo-boat destroyer was commissioned at Devonport on 27th ulto, for service on the China station, and she will be conveyed to Hongkong by the battleship *Goliath*. A crew of sixty petty officers and seamen were detailed at the Royal Naval Barracks, Keyham, for the destroyer on 12th ulto.

"Bobs" on the Volunteers.

In a letter received by the Lord Mayor from Lord Roberts, dated Headquarters, Camp Modder River, Feb. 11, the Commander-in-Chief says:—"The troops, as a whole, are looking extremely well, and are in good spirits, but I have no finer or keener material under my command than that which has been enrolled in the ranks of the City of London Imperial Volunteers."

Hope for Consumptives.

The *Revue des Revues* publishes a long and exhaustive article, from which it would appear that the problem of the cure of tuberculosis has been definitely solved by the use of the juice of plasma extracted from raw beef, subjected to pressure. The discovery is ascribed to MM. Charles Richet and Hericourt, who are already known for their work in connection with the employment of therapeutic serum.

The "Sitose."

The Japanese cruiser *Sitose*, built at San Francisco, has attained a speed of 31 knots per hour in a trial trip, or 13 knots per hour in excess of her contract speed. The *Sitose* is 382 ft. 7 in. long by 46 ft. 9 in. beam; she has a displacement of 4,775 tons, and her engines, which are supplied with steam from cylindrical boilers, work up to 15,500 horse-power. She carries 30 guns (all rapid firing) and five lance torpedo tubes.

"The Handy Man."

Mr. J. K. Laughton writes to home paper:—"In one of your 'notes' you imply that the bluejackets, in hauling a 12-pounder to the top of a commanding kurgie, have been imitating the Boers, or acting on the advice of your military critic. But from the beginning of our history, very long before your military critic knew his right hand from his left, long before there were any Boers in South Africa, our bluejackets have been in the habit of dragging their guns about in some such manner. I myself, in 1858, saw the bluejackets take their guns up and on to the wall of Canton—a good deal steeper than any kopje."

The Primrose League.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Primrose League on 8th ulto, the Chancellor, Lord Glenesk, presiding, it was resolved to send to the Habitations a letter on measures for home defence. In it the opinion is expressed that the league should countenance all local plans for strengthening the power of the nation by encouraging drill and patriotic teaching in our schools, by the provision of rifle ranges and competitions, by giving prizes for proficiency not only as marksmen but in tactics and scouting. Habitations are asked to make suggestions for carrying out those objects in their localities. The letter is signed by the Chancellor.

A Broker's Deputation.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach received on 14th ulto, at the Treasury, deputations from the London trades, and Liverpool trades on the subject of the proposed tax on broker's produce contract notes. Objections to the tax were stated by various members of the deputations, who pointed out that it would be a heavy and unjust burden on brokers, would be easily evaded, and would embarrass trade operations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to both deputations, explained the precise nature of his proposals, expressed his sense of the value of the views set before him, which he understood carefully to consider, and mentioned a matter which he might have to weigh, the expediency of repealing one of the exemptions to the Stamp Act of 1891, which would make the proposed taxation more general in its application.

The "Argonaut."

The Admiralty has given instructions for the new first-class cruiser *Argonaut* to be commissioned at Chatham Dockyard for her first term of active service. The *Argonaut*, which will go to the China station, is one of the new vessels of the improved *Powerful* type, and possesses an armament of 33 guns, ranging from 6-in. quick-firers to 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns. Her engines are of 18,000-horse power, and her speed under natural draught is 20 knots an hour.

Rewarded.

It is officially announced that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the Companionship of the Bath upon Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, of H.M.S. *Powerful*, and Captain Percy M. Scott, of H.M.S. *Terrible*, for services rendered in the military operations in South Africa. Lieutenant Frederick Charles Ashley Ogilvy, of H.M.S. *Terrible*, has been promoted to be Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, for services in the military operations under General Sir Redvers Buller.

The Liberals and the Premier.

Amongst the Liberals whose views concerning the war are in accord with those of Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury's reply to President Steyn and Kruger is regarded as statesmanlike and judicious, and the opinion is frankly expressed that, in putting forward extravagant claims, which could not in any circumstances be conceded, the Boers have over-reached themselves, just as they did in framing their ultimatum. The Unionists who have appended their signatures to the memorial urging that this country shall in no circumstances surrender control of the two Republics are reassured by the Prime Minister's refusal "to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or of the Orange Free State," and at a meeting held in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons on 13th ulto, Mr. Kimber presiding, they agreed to defer presenting the document to the Government until fresh developments have taken place.

No use for "the Boer."

There was a scene of great excitement in Scarborough on 12th ulto, when a reception was held at Cowntree's Cafe to welcome Mr. Conwright Schreiner, of Johannesburg, who had been announced to speak "on the conditions for obtaining a durable peace in South Africa." An immense crowd assembled in front of the cafe, sang patriotic songs, and cheered loudly for the Queen. Stones were thrown, and many of the stained glass windows of the cafe were broken. The crowd, when satisfied that Mr. Schreiner and his supporters had left, made for large grocery premises of John Rowntree and Sons, where the plate-glass windows were broken. A move was then made to the drapery establishment of W. Rowntree and sons, higher up the street. Here the shutters were down over the lower part of the windows, but the tops were all broken. The work of destruction continued until nearly one in the morning, when the Deputy Mayor read the Riot Act. Then 100 soldiers from the artillery barracks arrived, and

after they had been marched through the disturbed neighbourhood to the accompaniment of wild cheering on the part of the crowd, the people began to disperse. Between forty and fifty policemen were present, but they were powerless to stay the crowd. A number of them, as well as persons in the crowd, were seriously hurt with stones. The excited demonstrators made repeated attempts between ten and midnight to discover the whereabouts of "the Boer," as Mr. Schreiner was termed. In addition to the business premises, the homes of leading members of the Rowntree family were stoned, and many windows broken.

The China Squadron.

The naval authorities of this country, remarks a writer in the *Morning Post*, seem to have somewhat indefinite ideas as to the proper level of naval strength to be maintained in the Far East. Would it not be well for the Admiralty to make up its mind on this subject, so that the British Squadron in Chinese and Japanese waters should bear some proportion to the interests to be protected or that may become involved? What those interests are everyone knows, but for our present purpose it is quite immaterial whether they are important or the reverse. The one thing certain is that vacillation as to the strength of a naval force can never be wise as long as the conditions governing the correlation of the strength of that force to its duties remain unchanged, and that British interests in the waters of the Far East are, at any rate, not less important than they were when the *Victorious* and the *Tudor* were transferred from the Mediterranean to the China Station. But apparently the Admiralty has now changed its mind as to the constitution of the squadron, and as to the necessity for the maintenance of a powerful British naval force in Far Eastern waters. Not only is the second-class and feebly-armoured cruiser *Albatross* to take the place of a vessel incomparably superior in every way in the shape of the *Undaunted*, but the *Victorious* is to be altogether recalled. Even when the *Terrible* joins the flag of Sir Edward H. Seymour to take the place of the *Powerful*, the strength of the station will have been reduced by the loss of a battle-ship of the most capable class in the world, and by the substitution of a second-class cruiser poorly armed, for an efficient armoured cruiser. The Admiralty may have been wrong in increasing the fleet in the Far East in the first instance, and in giving it the importance it has recently possessed. But this is not the opinion of observers of the course of events in China. If, then, two years ago it was necessary to materially strengthen the China command, it would be interesting to learn what political events have occurred in the intervening months to induce the Admiralty to materially reduce the value of the force as a fighting equivalent.

MOSTLY PERSONAL.

The Hon. E. R. Bellios.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institution held on 13th ulto, under the presidency of Mr. George Mackenzie, C.B., Mr. Emanuel R. Bellios, C.M.G. was elected a fellow.

Death of Lieut. Keswick.

Our readers will regret to hear that Lieut. David Johnstone Keswick, of the 12th Lancers, and younger son of Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., of Eastwick Park, Surrey, was killed in action on 7th inst. at Osfontein, South Africa. Lieut. Keswick was only in his twenty-fourth year, and was a very promising young officer.

Death of Sir Henry Wrey.

Sir Henry Bourchier Wrey, of Tawstock Court, North Devon, died at Ventnor on 10th ulto. Sir Henry is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Commander Robert Bourchier Sherard Wrey, R.N., now in command of the cruiser *Brisk* on the China Station. Commander Wrey served in the Zulu War, 1879, the Egyptian Campaign, 1882, and the Burmah Campaign, 1885.

Archdeacon Barker.

One of the figures who stands out, pleasantly enough, in the story of the siege of Ladysmith is that of Archdeacon Barker. But, although associated with the S.P.G., he is not not one of the home clergy who have been transplanted to the colonies. Natal has been his field. As long ago as 1857 he was curate of Ladysmith, and since 1887 has been rector of the parish. It is a little hard on one who has seen more than forty years of hard clerical work, that he should at last have to witness the scene of his labours undergoing the horrors of a prolonged siege.

Captain Percy Scott.

There is so much talk about the naval guns at the front that it may be desirable to explain that all the guns landed, or drawn from naval stores, were either the 4.7 in. guns in ordinary use at the 12 cwt. 12-pounder. For the big gun Captain Percy Scott, who served in the *Active* on the Cape Station under Commodore Sir William Hewitt from 1873 to 1877, designed two mountings—the one hurriedly devised and constructed as a platform mounting; the other of a more mobile form. For both, and especially for the former, constructed in such a hurry when the military authorities were at their wits' end, he deserves the greatest credit, and it is to be hoped that he will not be forgotten when distinctions are being dealt out.

Naval Appointments.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant R. G. Corbett, to the *Tamar*, for destroyer in reserve, in command, to date March 27, and lent to *Janus*, in command, for voyage out. Sub-Lieutenant T. Blackwood, to the *Barfleur*, for the *Fame*, lent to the *Goliath*, for the *Janus*, for duty on voyage, to date March 27. Staff Paymaster—F. W. I. Airey, to the *Goliath*, to date March 27. Assistant Paymaster—T. Hayes, to the *Goliath*, to date March 27. Fleet Engineer—R. B. Preston, to the *Goliath*, to date March 27. Engineers in lieu of Chief Engineers—W. J. Duffell, to the *Goliath*, for passage to China, to date March 27, and to the *Tamar*, for the *Janus*, undated; H. C. Summerford and H. J. Loveridge, to the *Goliath*, to date March 27. Assistant Engineers—F. Graham and F. B. O'Donogherty, to the *Goliath*, to date March 27, to the *Pembroke*, to date March 13, and to the *Goliath*, to date March 27. Chaplain—The Rev. J. D. Dalhousie, to the *Goliath* to date March 27.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Capt. C. T. Denny, of the steamship *Chusan*, from Bombay and Singapore, reports:—Fine weather with smooth sea.

Captain J. A. Morris, of the steamship *Chosai*, from Bangkok, reports:—Moderate to gentle breeze S.E. and fine weather throughout with smooth sea.

Capt. H. Bathurst, of the steamship *Haloung*, from Swatow, reports:—Swatow to Hongkong light S.W. wind and heavy. Vessels at Swatow on the 12th inst.:—*Ningbo*, Hunan, *Wingsang*, *Kwongsang*, *Chungchow*, *Tongtsing*, and *Prosper*.

Captain W. H. Lunt, of the steamship *Fushun*, from Shanghai, reports:—From Shanghai to Swatow, experienced moderate to fresh E. and N.E. winds with occasional dense fog and heavy rains, off Swatow and continuing for 8 hours torrential rain and continuous thunder and lightning with hard squalls from N.E. and E.N.E., thence to port moderate to fresh N.E. wind, overcast and misty.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of China*, left Yokohama for Vancouver yesterday, the 13th inst.

The G. I. G. Mail steamer *Preussen* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 10th March left Singapore on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 17th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai on Saturday at 1 a.m. the 14th inst., and leaves again at 9 p.m., for Hongkong where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isle de Cuba.....at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. *Whitby*....." " "
H.M.S. *Sandpiper*....." " "
U.S.S. *Scindia*....." " "
Progress....." " "
Taiyuan....." " "
Anping....." " "
Taitse....." " "
D. *Luan*.....Cosmopolitan
Hong Leong.....Aberdeen

Arrivals.

FRANZ SCHWABE, Danish bark, 537, Poulson, 12th April, Barry 5th Oct. Kul.—Order.

CHUSAN, British steamer, 2,852, C. T. Denny, 13th April, Bombay 28th March, and Singapore 8th April, Mails and General.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
MASSILLA, British steamer, 2,908, C. Gadd, 14th April, Shanghai 10th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

APRIL.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.
Barometer.....30.059
Thermometer.....62.0
Humidity.....85.0
Rainfall.....4.08

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 4 p.m. On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer.....30.01
Thermometer.....71
Humidity.....90
Rainfall.....95

TO-DAY.

Saturday, 14th April, 1900.
Chinese—15th of 3rd moon of 26th year of Kwang-sui.

Sun—Rises.....5hr. 42min.
Set.....5hr. 18min.
High water—Morning.....10hr. 16min.
Afternoon.....10hr. 23min.
Low water—Morning.....5hr. 33min.
Afternoon.....5hr. 33min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1842—Yih-shang, Lung-wan, and Ki-yung arrived at Canton to command the Chinese troops.

1857—Princess Beatrice born.

1865—Assassination of President Lincoln.

1876—Loss of the s.s. *Haloung*.

1890—Armed gang robbery at Wanchai.

1897—Suicide of Mr. Geo. Hubbard.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 15th April, 1900.
Chinese—16th of 3rd moon of 26th year of Kwang-sui.

Sun—Rises.....5hr. 41min.
Set.....5hr. 18min.
High water—Morning.....10hr. 49min.
Afternoon.....10hr. 47min.
Low water—Morning.....5hr. 27min.
Afternoon.....5hr. 27min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1552—St. Francis Xavier left Goa for China.

1888—Tanchow Co.'s smelting works at Tai-yuan first opened.

1895—Peace arranged between Japan and China.

1898—The lease of Kwang Chau-wan to France confirmed.

1898—U. S. Consul at Manila to leave.

AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.
(About) D. & Co.'s steamer *Pathan* leaves for New York via

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 136.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1906, at 3.00 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command,
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1906. [487b]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Mong-Kok-Tsui, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor to Her Majesty the Queen for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 137.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1906, at 3.15 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command,
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1906. [488b]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1906, at 3.15 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Quarry Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen for one further term of 99 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Intimations.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE "CHEONG FAT" FERRY CO., LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances, whereby the Liability of each Shareholder is limited to the Amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL—\$100,000
In 4,000 fully paid up Shares of \$25 each of which 1,000 Shares will be offered for Subscription.

Terms for Subscription:—\$5 on Application \$10 on Allotment.

Balance at call in Instalments, One Month's Notice to be given in respect of each Instalment called up.

Applications for Shares accompanied by a Deposit of \$5 per Share must be sent in to the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED, on or before 18th of April, 1906.

For Forms of Application, apply to the General Managers.

Board of Directors:

Mr. LOO KOON-TING of Kwong Wing Sang Firm.

CHAN KAI-MING of Opium Farm.

HU SHUN-CHUN of Opium Farm.

TAM TZE-KONG of Chai On Insurance Co., Ltd.

CHIAN HE-WAN of Chai On Insurance Co., Ltd.

LAI SIU-TUNG of Tin Shing Ship.

YUNG CHOW-PONG of Deutsch Asiatische Bank.

TO YING-TING of Lauts, Wegener & Co.

J. T. LAUTS of Lauts, Wegener & Co.

Bankers:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Solicitors:

Messrs. JOHNSTON, STOKES AND MASTER.

General Managers:

Messrs. LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying passengers between Hongkong and Yau Ma Tei and such other places as may from time to time appear to promise satisfactory results and assist in meeting the demands of the growing passenger traffic from and to Hongkong and the East and West River of Canton.

Arrangements have been made to commence business at once with a Ferry Service between Yau Ma Tei and Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906. [447b]

FOR SALE AT TIENTSIN.

NORTH CHINA.

LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES on the TAKU ROAD within easy reach of the bund. The premises consist of a six-roomed Bungalow, Three Large Godowns, one with a double storey and flat roof suitable for drying purposes, Comproder's Quarters and Offices, one Brick House, several Out-buildings and all necessary adjuncts to business. One Godown contains a Hydraulic Press, Engine, &c. For particulars apply to

T. SKOTTOWE,
Land, Estate and General
Commission Agents,
Tientsin, North China.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1906. [466b]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Hotel on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1906, at 12 O'clock NOON, when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of March, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

"That the New Regulations already approved by this meeting, and for the purpose of identification on which the Chairman, hereafter, and the same are, hereby approved, and that such Regulations be, and the same are, hereby adopted as the regulations of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing regulations thereof."

A copy of the proposed new regulations may be seen at the Company's Office, and can be obtained by application to the Under signed. Dated Hongkong, the 2nd day of April, 1906.
By Order of the Board,
G. MOONEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1906. [430b]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company No. 9 Praya Central on SATURDAY, 28th April, 1906 at NOON, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 12th April, 1906 will be submitted for confirmation.

RESOLUTION.
That the Capital of the Company be increased to 1,000,000 by the creation and issue of 50,000 New Shares of \$10, each fully paid up.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1906. [491b]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND INSTALLMENT of \$5 per Share in respect of the 50,000 New Shares has been called up and Holders of such Shares who have not already paid this Instalment are requested to PAY the Amount of such CALL to the Undersigned at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central, on or before the 30th April, 1906.

Dated the 27th March, 1906.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the Twenty-Seventh day of March, 1906, the following RESOLUTION was passed.

1. That in pursuance of the Provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th and confirmed on the 27th March instant, and since duly registered, the Sum of \$1,250,000 be withdrawn from the Reserved Fund and be carried as of the 2nd July next, to the Credit of Capital Account, each Share being credited with a Sum of \$25 as paid up thereon in addition to the Sum of \$50 now standing to the credit of each Share.

2. That the Balance of \$25 per Share of the Unpaid Capital of the Company be called up, and that a CALL be and is hereby made of \$25 per Share upon all Shares of the Company, and that the Shareholders be requested to pay the same to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1906.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay accordingly.

And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said 2nd day of July, 1906, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per Annum upon all Calls remaining Unpaid after the 4th day of July, 1906, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

By Order of the Board,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [403b]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIP NUMBER 362 for TEN SHARES of the Company, numbered 7165 to 7174, and dated the 20th May, 1895, in the name of FUNG WA CHUN, of Hongkong, having been LOST, a New Scrip for the same will be issued after One month from the Date hereof, and the Original Scrip will be considered by the Company as Null and Void, and all persons are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same.

By Order,
C. MOONEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1906. [412b]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIP NUMBER 812 for 8 SHARES of the Company, numbered 13414/13421, in the name of WILLIAM MONARCH-BURNSIDE ARTHUR, Esquire, of Hongkong, having been LOST, a New Scrip for the same will be issued after One month from the date hereof, and the Original Scrip will be considered by the Company as null and void, and all persons are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating same.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1906. [409b]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIP NUMBER 812 for 8 SHARES of the Company, numbered 13414/13421, in the name of WILLIAM MONARCH-BURNSIDE ARTHUR, Esquire, of Hongkong, having been LOST, a New Scrip for the same will be issued after One month from the date hereof, and the Original Scrip will be considered by the Company as null and void, and all persons are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating same.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [474b]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
KINSHIU MARU.....	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA AMOY, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	FRIDAY, 20th April, at Daylight.
KASUGA MARU.....	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	SATURDAY, 21st April, at Noon.
MIKE MARU.....	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	TUESDAY, 24th April, at Noon.
MIKAWA MARU.....	SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO and NAGASAKI.	TUESDAY, 24th April, at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU.....	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	FRIDAY, 27th April, at 4 P.M.
BINGO MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON, NEW CASTLE, GLYNNE and ANTWERP, VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	FRIDAY, 27th April, at Daylight.

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Charter Road.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1906. [6]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTI PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
*SIBIRIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	24th April.
*KONIGSBERG.....	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	10th May.
*CHRISTIANSEN.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	May.
BAMBERG.....	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 22nd May.
JACOBS.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 6th June.
SARINIA.....	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	June.
FUCHS.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 20th June.
SAMUHA.....	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	June.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.		PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	
HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Tuesday, 8th May, at Noon.	City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Saturday, 21st April at Noon.

THE Steamship "AMERICA MARU," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports; to San Francisco, via Overland and Inland Cities to the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1906. [7]



HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTI PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1906. [7]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
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IN THE DARKNESS.

BY JAMES PERDU.

(Specially written for the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

There had not been much "sniping" lately, so perhaps our men had got a bit careless. During the time that sentries were being cut up every night such a thing had never happened.

We had run up earthworks round the tent and even then had to darken the lights or a sniper's bullet would come through the tent walls, and perhaps shatter the wine glass in one's hand, or drop on to the mess-table.

As I say we had been let too much alone lately and officers and men began to think they could go back to the routine of cantonments as if there was no such thing as an Affril, unless perhaps a stuffed one as a curiosity in the Calcutta museum.

It began to be openly hinted that they had all gone back to their villages and that we need not trouble any more about them until they broke out again.

I shared tents with another chap on the extreme edge of the camp and we had an earthwork round it to keep off any stray shots. Selwyn was the name of my stable companion, and he was a very great pal of mine.

In fact we had known each other ever since we were quite kids. Our people lived near one another in the country and so later on we had gone to the same public school, Charter house, and been in the same house there.

I am afraid I was always a lazy, rather rascally kind of chap, but Selwyn was one of the good sort. I was always better than he was at football and so on, but only just scraped into Sandhurst, while he went in, and came out top of his batch.

At the examinations before the exam, it was just the same story: I was always in "hot water," while everybody thought all the world of "The Oyster," some chap gave him the name and it followed him everywhere.

Of course I was a long way down the list, but the old dad went and worried the War Office and so I got into the same regiment as Selwyn, alias the Oyster.

He used to come over and see us nearly every day when we were both on leave our first year, after we had done our drills. I suppose I thought he came to see me, but one day he confided in me that he was in love, don't you know, with Ethel, my youngest sister.

I'm afraid I hurt his feelings by laughing when he told me. I couldn't imagine "The Oyster" in love, it seemed too funny. And then Ethel seemed such a kid, I couldn't quite understand what made him want to marry her at all.

He was very much on his dignity about it all, and said that it was no disgrace to any man to love a girl as he did, I am afraid that made me laugh more, and I asked him if he had spoken to the sister about it. I couldn't help remembering the picture, the one in "Alice in Wonderland" I mean.

He was very humble again, asked me if I thought she could care for him at all. I said there was really no knowing what girls would do and that seemed to make him cross again. However, I promised to try and find out for him and let him know.

That evening when I saw the sister, I stared at her a good deal to see what any man could want to be married to her for. She caught me looking at her and turned colour a good deal, but I could not get any chance of saying anything on the quiet to her. I kept bringing in his name and watched her and every time she caught my eyes on her, she turned all the colour of the rainbow.

One day I got her alone and asked her what all this love and hate and the Oyster meant. We all called him Oyster, she laughed, un- easily, and I ready her a lecture on breaking men's hearts for the fun of the thing. I left her in tears.

Not long after that the battalion was ordered to India and both of us with it. Of course we were both very busy at getting our kit and gear together. When ever the Oyster came down the sister kept out of the way. I asked her once what the game was, and she turned on me like a wild cat, and told me to mind my own business. I said it was my business because the Oyster had asked me to find out if she cared for him.

She blushed like anything at this and ran off saying the Oyster had better ask his own questions, and not bandy her name about like that. She seemed to be awfully angry about it, and I noticed later her eyes were red, so I suppose she has been doing a bit of a cry over it.

I told the Oyster what she said to me and he sighed to me like a Trojan. I never had thought she cared a bit for him. I don't see how she could anyhow, after growing up with him. And who could fall in love with an Oyster.

Anyway I don't think he took her at her word, or said anything to her, but just before we had to go we missed a photo of her off the drawing room table. I asked her if she knew anything about it, but she only shook her head, and I always believed she gave it to him.

We had a dinner the last night of our stay in England and of course, the Oyster came. I fancy his people were a bit cut up at his not spending his last night at home. We asked them to come, too, but they did not, and, of course, he was very silent all dinner, and kept looking at the sister. She made up for his silence, for I don't suppose she stopped talking and laughing once all night. I suppose she wanted to show the Oyster she did not care for him, and that was kinder than telling him not to nourish a dead hope, don't you know.

However, she paid for her high spirits next day, for she had too much of a headache to come to the station and see us off. I ran into to see her and kiss her good-bye, and so on. She said her head was splitting, and the room was half dark, and she said she had let the Eas-de-cologne get into her eyes and make them red.

We met the Oyster and his people at the station. He seemed hurt that the sister hadn't turned up because she had a bit of headache, and was in bed when I left. He kissed his people and then we were away. I saw him kissing a little sprig of some thing it was some thing we have in our garden, and the sister, who is a bit of a botanist has some outside her window and gives it a name. I expect they have some, too, at his place and his people wanted to give him something as a kind of souvenir.

I wasn't much cut up at leaving home myself. I had always wanted to go out and see a bit of the world.

The Oyster and I and a third were packed in a cabin all the way out, and I saw a good deal of him, but he was very quiet and never joined in any of the fun on board, and gave all the wives a very wide berth. They resented being disregarded in that way and I fancy tried to set their husbands against him. But nobody could find any fault with the Oyster.

When we were at our station in India we did not see so much of each other. I lived the usual station life, not much work, and a good deal of polo, dancing and flirting. But the Oyster cared for none of these things. I used to see him at mess, of course, but he never went out much, so I saw very little of him.

He used to hang about when the mail came in. He used generally to come up to me and ask for any news of the old place. I used to tell him what there was going on. "The sister often wrote me, but she never asked after him, except to say she hoped Mr. Selwyn (I fairly jumped the first time I read his name in her letter) was well. I couldn't tell him she had spoken so coldly about him, so I said nothing. She seemed to be still cross with him about something or other. I fancy he felt hurt a bit that she never really mentioned him when they had been such pals, ever since he had taken punishments for her without saying a word about it.

After a bit the old dad said the sister was a bit seedy and had got thin and out of sorts. I did not think much of it—girls are always getting something or other wrong with them, and of course I didn't tell Oyster it might have worried him a bit.

Well things went on in the usual way in the regiment until we got news of this show. We were all as keen as mustard to be in it, and Oyster as keen as anyone. When we got our orders I can tell you there was a show at mess that night.

I was telling you about how careful he had to be as regards showing lights and so on for fear of drawing a sniper's fire. Oyster used always to leave the mess early and he was usually fast asleep when I got to the tent for I used to stay up chatting with the other fellows or taking a hand at cards.

One night things had gone on as usual. Oyster had said goodnight and gone out of the mess soon after dinner. I had sat on talking and smoking. One of the chaps said Oyster was looking a bit queer as if he had seen a dun, only he doesn't have duns, but I hadn't noticed anything.

I made my way off to my tent about 11 and was awfully surprised when I got near to find it lighted up. I thought Oyster had lit a candle to read by and had forgotten to put it out.

When I came quickly into the tent, I found him on his knees before an open trunk. I think he was saying his prayers and I saw he had the sister's photo stuck up on the lid of the box. He had evidently been packing his things, too, for his gear was stowed away except for his bed and so on.

I asked him what on earth he was doing showing up the tent like that, and why to goodness he had got all his things packed as if we were going to strike camp the next day.

He looked up at me and I saw his face was white and curiously happy looking. It seemed to have settled something in his own mind. "I know you will laugh at me," he said "but I have a strong feeling something will happen to-night and I shan't be alive to-morrow."

"Skittles," I said "I suppose you are off colour or are in for a go of fever. Put out the light or we shall get shot at, and turn in and get a good sleep and you will be quite fit in the morning."

He smiled queerly as he blew out the light. "Well if anything happens you'll find all my papers in order. Goodnight, old man."

I must have been some hours later that I woke so suddenly to find the tent coming down about my ears. I lay near the edge of the tent, I nipped off my bed and crawled under it. I thought some of the other chaps were having a lark with us.

I heard stealthy footsteps going round the tent then I heard talk going on and recognised that they were Affrils talking. I guessed now that they had marked down the tent by the light and now had cut the ropes, and would knife us at their leisure.

I remained quite still. I dared not call out to alarm the camp for the heavy folds of tent would have muffled my voice, and the sound would have shown the natives where I lay.

The cold sweat started on me as I felt them fingering the tent to try and find the occupants the breath stood in me and my heart kept pumping through my ears. I heard them creep slowly round to the other side of the tent.

The heavy tent falling upon Oyster must have disturbed him and made him move. I caught a hurried whisper as he tried to put it out. Then as I listened I distinctly heard the harsh rip as the kukrie knife slit through the tent.

Oyster gave a long sobbing moan and all was quiet again. I tried to get to him through the hampering weight of the tent and the confusion of ropes and so on. At every moment I expected to feel the sharp writhing knife in my flesh, but the men must have gone.

After several vain efforts to reach him I gave up the attempt. By good luck my hand found my revolver and I fired it at random through the side of the tent.

The noise alarmed the sentries and soon men came and helped to raise the tent again. As soon as I could see my way I crossed over to Oyster.

He was quite dead, with an ugly gash in his side, but he was smiling happily and I could have cried to see him. I covered his face with a handkerchief and told the men what had happened.

Poor old Oyster! We buried him out there "an alien in an alien land" don't you know, and I had to adjust his affairs. There was a sealed letter for the sister, and, of course, I had to take it back to her.

He was the only son, and his people did not out-live the shock long. The old dad had been dead some time now, too, so there's only the sister and myself left. We two go on together for the sister seems to be determined not to marry.

WHAT TOMMY SANG IN ACTON.

When the bullets are piping up their monotonous tune, and Tommy is forging ahead to meet them, he generally strikes up a tune of his own. It is not warlike, as a rule, and does not contain any noble sentiments, but there is always humour and usefulness about it. In nine cases out of ten it is a music-hall ditty. A good many street songs have mingled their notes with the drumming bullets in South Africa.

The Gloucestershire at the Battle of Dundee, according to all accounts, went forward to the tune of "A little bit off the top," and it carried them through with a swing. They hadn't a monopoly of this song for the Munster Fusiliers, on latest reports, sang it when advancing upon the trenches at Modder River. When troops charge it is hard to sing anything, and, moreover, they need their breath for the assault. But in advancing at the quickest a catchy tune goes well, and the man has several times been known to actually fight hand to hand to the rhythm of a song. Songs are not forbidden by any in authority, unless there is a strict order for silence, and the wise officer knows better than to check anything of the sort.

On the march towards a position or across country there is always plenty of singing, and the favourite tune with the Buller forces on their weary way north was "What Ho! Sea Bumps," and it was varied from time to time with a verse, or two of a very old favourite, nearly forgotten. "Oh! Mr. Porter." The marching was always passably lively, the attacks were going strong. During the attack on Colenso, according to letters home from various Tommies with the famous "Dublin Fusiliers" broke into the famous "Let me all come," and this was kept up for a long time. The "Connaught Rangers" used it, too, and the "Somersetshire" while waiting under fire, beguiled

that nerve trying period, with "Mary was a housemaid," the sprightly ballad in "Pot-pourri." It had an excellent effect, too. It is a fact that no body of British troops ever sang "God Save the Queen" when going into action. This has often been commented on, but it is natural enough if you consider it. Such a slow and stately measure is not suitable to a quick step or a charge—fancy gasping out the solemn words of the anthem while scrambling over rough ground to get at your enemy! The only case of the kind was when Wilson's gallant little band was surrounded and destroyed by the Matabele. There the splendid heroes went down back to back, singing the great anthem.

A detachment of Baden-Powell's men, in clearing the Boers from a position where they were growing too important, forged ahead of the air of "You have to have em, whether you want 'em or not," lustily bellowed forth, and the bayonets did grand work that day. Cromie is said to have been much impressed when he heard of this detail. These songs often in fact the case so aptly that one wonders who started them. There is always a humorous and musical Tommy in every company, however, and such things come about quite naturally. Another battle-barned in the wide matter of emptying some trenches of certain Boers who had occupied them was "Three Blind Mice." This again is not at all unfunny, especially the line "See how they run." But Mafeking has been notorious for supplying some of the humour in this otherwise solemn campaign.

The participants in a recent sortie from Ladysmith, according to letters from Tommies who were "in it," lifted their voices to the air of "Getting Ready for My Mother-in-law," a vulgar but catchy song that held the music-hall stage a year back.

But one of the choicest pieces of humour in the war was the arrival of the Naval Brigade at Modder River. They were badly needed in a position that had not been foreseen, and they tumbled up with the big gun, so says the other regiments, to the inspiring strains of "Up I came with my little lot." This was singularly to the point, and met the case exactly. The big gun did notable work that day.—S. and Gossip, April 1st.

THE NEGLECTED ART OF SAYING GOOD-BYE.

A graceful exit from a drawing-room has always been an art, and the way in which this little art is accomplished stamps one at once as a person of refinement and good breeding or the reverse, says an American writer. Nothing will impress upon a hostess and her guests so pleasantly as to see a woman gracefully leave taking time to say a few words of admonition in letter writing ways to say what one has to say and stop when that is done, it is proverbial that women always leave the most important part of a letter for the postscript. So, in making calls, women frequently defer their most momentous announcements until after they have risen and are about to take their leave. In Washington society leave-taking has been reduced to a fine art. Of course, there is no other place in the country where visiting is made so much a matter of business.

One who is unaccustomed to making formal calls should keep in mind the art of leaving, and when the call is ended rise quickly and easily, shake hands with her hostess, making some pleasant, friendly remark as she does so, and go directly out. French critics, and some English, also, I believe, have said of American women that they are absolutely lacking in respect of manner, and that no matter how little they may have to say it is worth the saying they feel obliged upon all occasions to make conversation. Also, that they do not know when to leave. There is cause for rejoicing that the women of America possess less respect than the English and somewhat more the French.

Over-anxiety to do the correct thing causes one to appear self-conscious and awkward. One should cultivate confidence in oneself, and should do whatever one has to do in as simple and natural a way as possible. Naturalness is the most potent charm in any one—man or woman. To stand at the door of the drawing-room and gossip after one has risen to depart, keeping the hostess standing and uneasy, while her other guests impatiently wait for a few words before bringing their visits to a close, is not only selfish but the height of ill breeding. Non-compliance with accepted customs may be forgiven in a genius or a great hero, but an ordinary mortal must mind his "p's and q's" in this as in all other things connected with social usages.—S. and Gossip, April 1st.

"BACK TO THE ARMY."

OLD SOLDIERS' ANSWER TO THE QUEEN'S APPEAL.

The more widely the Queen's appeal becomes known the greater grows the enthusiasm. The stream of soldiers to the War Office gets bigger each day, and from all quarters come reports that old soldiers are sending in their names for re-enlistment.

Judging from the looks of the men who visit the Horse Guards not many applicants will fail to pass the doctors. Most of the men are in the prime of life, and look as hard as nails. They are all and all seem delighted at the prospect of getting "back to the Army again" if only for a short period, and they anxiously inquired if there were any chance of their being eventually allowed to complete their twenty-one years' service, which would enable them to claim a pension.

No numerous, indeed, have such inquiries been that the authorities are considering whether it would not be wise to allow the men who wish to do so to complete their full term of service. This undoubtedly would be a step in the right direction. Now, too, that it is found that old soldiers are not to be put entirely on one side, retired officers are coming forward in plenty.

It is interesting to note that this little notice calls the Royal Reserve battalions the "Veterans' Battalions."

Perhaps Woolwich is the place where the Queen's appeal has been responded to with the GREATEST AMOUNT OF ENTHUSIASM.

Woolwich is a garrison town in which soldiers instinctively settle down, many finding employment in the dockyards and in the arsenal, and the applications from these men are so numerous that although there is accommodation for over 7,000 troops, the authorities are beginning to wonder what they will put them in.

At the Royal Artillery Barracks, for instance, the recruits coming forward from all parts of the kingdom for the night new battalions are so numerous that men have to put up with barracks room intended for about half the number, makeshift beds and other impromptu provision being temporarily arranged.

The patriotic spirit displayed by some old soldiers is remarkable. One man offered himself at the War Office, who was discharged in 1863. Many have written regretting that the age limit was not extended to fifty, in which case they would have gladly rejoined. They plead with the enthusiasm of Sargon the King, "I am a much better age than forty-five, and maintain with some degree of justice that a man of fifty is quite able to perform garrison duty."

In spite of all this display of patriotism, however, the re-enlistment scheme is not a good one. A very large number of the men appealed to must be settled down comfortably in civilian life, and it would be eminently unreasonable to expect these men to come forward unless they could at least be certain of a pension.

In fact, unless the War Office makes some such offer they will certainly not get the best men available, though the present offer may attract a number of unmarried men whose responsibilities are not great.—Advocate of India.

AUDIENCES I HAVE KNOWN.

A CHAT WITH MRS. BROWN POTTER.

There are no two opinions as to the personal attractions of Mrs. Brown Potter. More of her photographs have been circulated and sold than of any actress who has gone to England from America; while as for pictures, the artists, from Royal Academicians downwards, who are filled with sorrow because she cannot accord them sittings, can be counted by the dozen. It also happens that this clever and charming lady—who, by-the-by, is original enough to remain absolutely unaffected despite her tremendous popularity—has done more in the way of touring than any player of her time. Born in Cuba, Mrs. Potter somehow or other has possessed herself of the secret of being able to make herself at home in any quarter of the globe. London she captured years ago, while Australia, America, New Zealand, and South Africa have long been under her spell.

When I had the pleasure (writes an interviewer) of spending an hour with Mrs. Potter, some few weeks back, I took the opportunity of questioning her about her audiences, with a view to discovering what effect her nationality had on her success in countries to which she is foreign.

"It doesn't appear to me that an actress's nationality has anything whatever to do with her success," Mrs. Potter observed. "This, at any rate, is my experience, for I have travelled so much and met such a number of kind people, that I can say without exaggeration that the sun never sets on my friends. I am a citizen of the world. You may scarcely credit it, but last Christmas I had thousands of cards from players who were entire strangers to me. Then when I was ill early in the year, and had to relinquish my part of Milady, in 'The Three Musketeers,' at Her Majesty's Theatre, the friends I received at the hands of the public were most touching. No fewer than six thousand letters of sympathy were sent to me.

"The fact is, a theatrical audience does not concern itself with the nationalities of the actors. I have had many ups and downs—some great triumphs and some great failures—I have done every kind of work and played in all manner of people and in all manner of places, including the roughest of rough mining camps, yet I have found that audiences are much the same the world over. What success depends upon is merit.

"Certain kinds of success, however, for which season one's success while on tour need scarcely vary. If you give the public what they don't want they are cold and indifferent; but if your play is a good one you will meet with nothing but kindness, no matter where you were born. At the Cape and in Australia the audiences are quick to detect anything faulty in a production, but the moment you have won their hearts you are their idol. They are keen critics in Australia. They give you a magnificent reception the first night, it is true, but this is only a way of welcoming you. For the remainder of your visit you stand on your merits."

"But you are exceptional, Mrs. Potter. I have heard it whispered that you are able to calm the most hostile audiences that, in fact, you have more than once soothed the savage breasts of desperadoes who hurled vegetables on the stage."

"Well, although I have been accustomed to years of globe trotting, and have never had assistance from anybody, I have nothing to complain of. Perhaps my success is partly due to my being of a naturally sympathetic disposition. I remember playing with a company in a very rough, mining district. The audience was wholly composed of camp-dwellers, who early in the evening began to throw oranges and apples on to the stage, and eventually grew so boisterous that after the curtain had been lowered it was deemed inadvisable to lift it again. Well, I determined to try to restore order, so walking boldly in front of the curtain, I addressed the malcontents in a few words. The result was startling. The great fellows became as quiet as lambs, and remained so for the rest of the evening."

"How do you manage to choose a play to suit the taste of every sort of audience?"

"Formerly I was in the habit of buying plays that appealed to me personally. Now I don't. I've changed my tactics. Before I make up my mind to accept a play, I try to criticise it from the standpoint of a member of the public. I put my own views on one side, endeavour to find out what a playgoer would think of it, and act accordingly. If, however, I feel that I must have it, I exclaim to myself, 'I can't bear anyone else to have that play,' they take it. This is my method of selection. Whether it is a success or not I leave you to decide. It is quite impossible to judge whether there is money in a piece before it is produced, for in many cases it is one moment in the play that makes it a success."

"Now tell me how you study your lines, Mrs. Potter."

"As soon as I hear a play read I strive to imagine the heroine—how she would look, and so on. As for committing a part to memory, I study the words just as a school-boy studies a lesson. Getting the words is a dreary, drudgery to me. At one time I was a quick study, but I am not so now. Playing in so many places—I've created about seventy parts—has to some extent impaired my powers of memory. However, when once I've grasped a thing I never forget it. Even now I can recite pages of French and Greek history which I learnt when I was a girl."

"These difficult and sometimes tragic rôle of yours must be a fearful tax on your nerves. You weep real tears, I know."

"That is because everything both on and off the stage is very intense to me. Events act on me as the weather acts on a barometer—so much so that I feel very sorry for myself sometimes. The part of Juliet, for one, is most tiring to me. Once, when I played it for an entire season, I fell into a frightful state of melancholy. With regard to tears, I shed them because I can't help myself. I feel the part too keenly to be able to preserve my sang-froid. Still, I keep up my nervous till the end of the play. Then I get hungry. Finally, I slowly unwind myself, as it were, tumble into bed, and sleep soundly."

"Do you feel a part to much that if you have to commit a murder on the stage it seems to you that you are really taking a life?"

"No, I am never carried away to quite such an extent as that; constant repetition of a deed would prevent my doing so. Moreover, I play very steadily and with great care. My acting one night is similar in every respect and night before I can reproduce the same effects performance after performance."

"On the subject of good looks, Mrs. Potter. Do you consider that they are essential in an actress?"

"Yes, I do; for what is the stage but to look at? A manager's chief aim should be to get ideal manhood and womanhood. This is most important."

"And do you encourage women to adopt a theatrical career?"

"Hundreds of young aspirants ask me that question. I think that if a girl has talent and theatre is an excellent profession for her. On the stage a woman is absolutely level with a man. In this respect there is no profession like it. As a rule, I don't discourage girls who wish to become actresses; I don't see any occasion to do so. If they are tall and handsome, and have good voices, and all the mental and physical attributes which are necessary for success, they are likely to win their way to the front on the stage as quickly as they would in any other walk of life, if not quicker. Their heart must be in the profession, of course—it is futile to go on the stage if you are not enthusiastic about it—and they must be prepared to work hard; but no one yet achieved success who did not perform a certain amount of drudgery at the commencement of a career."—Sport and Gossip.

Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAKATA MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, and FRIDAY, the 20th instant, both days at 10 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "HRECONSHIRE."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1900.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PINGUEY."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon,

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING

TO BE HELD AT KOWLOON.

MONDAY, the 16th April, 1900.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
H.E. SIR HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.,
and
H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL GASCOIGNE, C.M.G.

1.—Queen's—Distance 200 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Position—Standing or Kneeling.

2.—Ladies'—Distance 200 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Seven. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

3.—Queen's—Distance 300 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

4.—Queen's—Distance 400 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

5.—Queen's—Distance 500 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

6.—Queen's—Distance 600 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

7.—Queen's—Distance 700 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

8.—Queen's—Distance 800 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

9.—Queen's—Distance 900 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

10.—Queen's—Distance 1000 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

11.—Queen's—Distance 1100 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

12.—Queen's—Distance 1200 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

13.—Queen's—Distance 1300 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

14.—Queen's—Distance 1400 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

15.—Queen's—Distance 1500 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

16.—Queen's—Distance 1600 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

17.—Queen's—Distance 1700 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

18.—Queen's—Distance 1800 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

19.—Queen's—Distance 1900 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

20.—Queen's—Distance 2000 yards. Members only. No. of Shots—Ten. Entrance 50 cents. Three prizes value 50 per cent. of the entries, with \$10.00 added. Carabines allowed 4 points.

Intimations.

(Continued.)

Persons wishing to join the H. R. Association should send their names, with the requisite fees, to the Hon. Secretary. Subscriptions \$5; Ladies \$1. Ladies under 16 years are not eligible for membership.

Members are reminded that they are not entitled to fire as such, or to the enjoyment of any privileges unless their subscriptions are paid on or before Thursday, 12 inst. at 11 a.m. Ranges have been detailed as follows:—

NAVAL RANGE.
200 yards—FRIDAY 3.00 to 5.30
MONDAY 11.30 to 1.00
500 yards—FRIDAY 9.30 to 11.30
SATURDAY 2.30 to 4.00
MONDAY 1.00 to 2.30
600 yards—FRIDAY 11.30 to 3.00
SATURDAY 4.00 to 5.30
MONDAY 2.00 to 3.00
700 yards—SATURDAY 9.30 to 11.30
MONDAY 9.30 to 10.30
800 yards—SATURDAY 11.30 to 2.30
MONDAY 10.30 to 11.30

and
500 yards—MONDAY 3 to 5.30 Ladies
Nomination.
Entry from may be obtained from and subscriptions paid to

A. CHAPMAN,
Treasury;
M. S. NORTHCOTE,
Land Investment Co.,
Hongkong Club,
or
Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [458b]

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
DURING the EASTER MEETING, Tiffin will be obtainable on the RANGE.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1900. [47]

INDIAN FAMINE FUND
ENTERTAINMENTS.
The dates of these Entertainments will be THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April, 19th, 20th and 21st, and the Booking Office will be open on Tuesday, 17th April, at 10 A.M.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1900. [478b]

GERMAN SCHOOL.
THE SUMMER TERM will commence on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, a.c. There are a few vacancies, and parents desirous to send their children will please communicate with the undersigned.
PAUL BREWITT,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1900. [473b]

SINGING.
MR. ALEC MARSH.
(Late PRIMA PRIMA OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CO., and the ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY, and the Principal London and Provincial Concerts).
Pupil of SIGNOR RANDEGGI.
Begs to announce that he is now prepared to give
LESSONS IN SINGING
and
VOICE PRODUCTION
to a limited number of Pupils.
Office:
Corner of Queen's Road and Ice House Lane.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1900. [472b]

WANTED.
A COPY of the Local "HANSARD," 1891-2.
Address:—
J. J. F.
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1900.

WANTED.
A FEW BOARDERS (GENTLEMEN).
Central location, low level, good accommodation with use of Billiard Table and select Library.
Apply REX,
c/o this Paper.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [436b]

NOTICE.
WANTED to purchase a REMINGTON (new or second hand) TYPE WRITER.
Apply
"H."
c/o this Paper.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1900. [471b]

Notice of Firms.
SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.
HOTZ, SJACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1900. [422b]

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED beg to give Notice that they are CLOSING their BUSINESS in HONGKONG and all matters connected with the FIRM and with Mr. E. R. BELLIOS should be referred to Mr. R. C. WILCOX of 8, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.
BELLIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1900. [481b]

Intimations.

ANNUAL CHEAP SALE.

FINE JAPANESE GOODS,
during 20 Days only, commencing from 25th March.

D. NOMA,
No. 12, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Opposite the City Hall.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [41]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [38]

NOTICE.
THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
J. EYES
FLUID
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT.
DISINFECTANT
SOAP
SOAP

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY
ITS USE.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1897. [37]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMOUS BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD

from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrophulous, Scaly, Eczema, Skin and Blood
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sore-throat, it is
a never-failing and permanent cure. It
cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Skin Eruptions,
Cures Headaches or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Chloric Swellings,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and bones.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and bones.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and bones.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d.
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,
12s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great
majority of long-standing cases. It is the only
MIXED AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS
throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln
and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln,
England. Trade Mark: "Blood Mixture."

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [459]

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The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(April 12th.)

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$125	317 1/2 premium
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Preference)	£ 5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Ordinary)	£ 4	61 buyers
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Deferred)	£ 1	65 1/2 buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.	£ 8	29
Do. Founders.	£ 1	20

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$335
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$54
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	170
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Co., Ltd.	\$ 60	\$140
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$130
Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$1

Companies.
